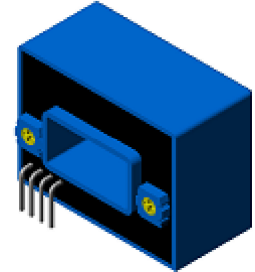


# Current Transducers HAS 50..600-P

For the electronic measurement of currents: DC, AC, pulsed, mixed, with a galvanic isolation between the primary circuit (high power) and the secondary circuit (electronic circuit).

$$I_{PN} = 50..600 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{OUT} = \pm 4 \text{ V}$$



## Electrical data

| Primary nominal current rms<br>$I_{PN}$ (A) | Primary current, measuring range<br>$I_{PM}$ (A) | Type             | RoHS since date code |
|---|--|------------------|----------------------|
| 50  | ± 150  | <b>HAS 50-P</b>  | 46065                |
| 100   | ± 300  | <b>HAS 100-P</b> | 46062                |
| 200   | ± 600  | <b>HAS 200-P</b> | planned              |
| 300   | ± 900  | <b>HAS 300-P</b> | planned              |
| 400   | ± 900  | <b>HAS 400-P</b> | 46131                |
| 500   | ± 900  | <b>HAS 500-P</b> | 46216                |
| 600   | ± 900  | <b>HAS 600-P</b> | planned              |

|             |  |                   |    |
|-------------|--|-------------------|----|
| $V_C$       | Supply voltage (± 5 %)   | ± 15              | V  |
| $I_C$       | Current consumption  | ± 15              | mA |
| $\hat{I}_P$ | Overload capability  | 30,000            | At |
| $V_d$       | Rms voltage for AC isolation test, 50 Hz, 1 min  | 3                 | kV |
| $V_b$       | Rated isolation voltage rms, safe separation   | 500 <sup>1)</sup> | V  |
| $R_{IS}$    | Isolation resistance @ 500 VDC   | > 1000            | MΩ |
| $V_{OUT}$   | Output voltage (Analog) @ ± $I_{PN}$ , $R_L = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ | ± 4 V ± 40        | mV |
| $R_{OUT}$   | Output internal resistance   | approx. 100       | Ω  |
| $R_L$       | Load resistance <sup>6)</sup>  | > 1               | kΩ |

## Accuracy - Dynamic performance data

|                          |   |                            |                |              |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <b>X</b>                 | Accuracy @ $I_{PN}$ , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (excluding offset)               | < ± 1                      | %              |              |
| <b>e<sub>L</sub></b>     | Linearity error <sup>2)</sup> (0 .. ± $I_{PN}$ )                                | < ± 1                      | % of $I_{PN}$  |              |
| <b>V<sub>OE</sub></b>    | Electrical offset voltage, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$                             | < ± 20                     | mV             |              |
| <b>V<sub>OH</sub></b>    | Hysteresis offset voltage @ $I_P = 0$ , after an excursion of $1 \times I_{PN}$ | < ± 20                     | mV             |              |
| <b>TCV<sub>OE</sub></b>  | Temperature coefficient of $V_{OE}$   | HAS 50-P<br>HAS 100..600-P | < ± 2<br>< ± 1 | mV/K<br>mV/K |
| <b>TCV<sub>OUT</sub></b> | Temperature coefficient of $V_{OUT}$ (% of reading)                             | < ± 0.1                    | %/K            |              |
| <b>t<sub>r</sub></b>     | Response time to 90% of $I_{PN}$ step   | < 3                        | μs             |              |
| <b>di/dt</b>             | di/dt accurately followed   | > 50                       | A/μs           |              |
| <b>BW</b>                | Frequency bandwidth (small signal, -3dB) <sup>3) 4)</sup>                       | DC .. 50                   | kHz            |              |

## General data

|                      |                               |              |    |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----|
| <b>T<sub>A</sub></b> | Ambient operating temperature | - 10 .. + 80 | °C |
| <b>T<sub>S</sub></b> | Ambient storage temperature   | - 25 .. + 85 | °C |
| <b>m</b>             | Mass                          | approx. 80   | g  |
|                      | Standards <sup>5)</sup>       | EN 50082-2   |    |

- Notes :**
- <sup>1)</sup> Pollution class 2, overvoltage category III.
  - <sup>2)</sup> Linearity data exclude the electrical offset.
  - <sup>3)</sup> Please refer to derating curves in the technical file to avoid excessive core heating at high frequency.
  - <sup>4)</sup> Amorphous core option for high frequency application.
  - <sup>5)</sup> Please consult characterisation report for more technical details and application advice.
  - <sup>6)</sup> If the customer uses 1kΩ of the load resistor, the primary current has to be limited as the nominal.

## Features

- Hall effect measuring principle
- Galvanic isolation between primary and secondary circuit
- Isolation voltage 3000 V~
- Low power consumption
- Extended measuring range (3 x  $I_{PN}$ )
- Insulated plastic case made of polycarbonate PBT recognized according to UL 94-V0
- Right angle pins for direct PCB mounting

## Advantages

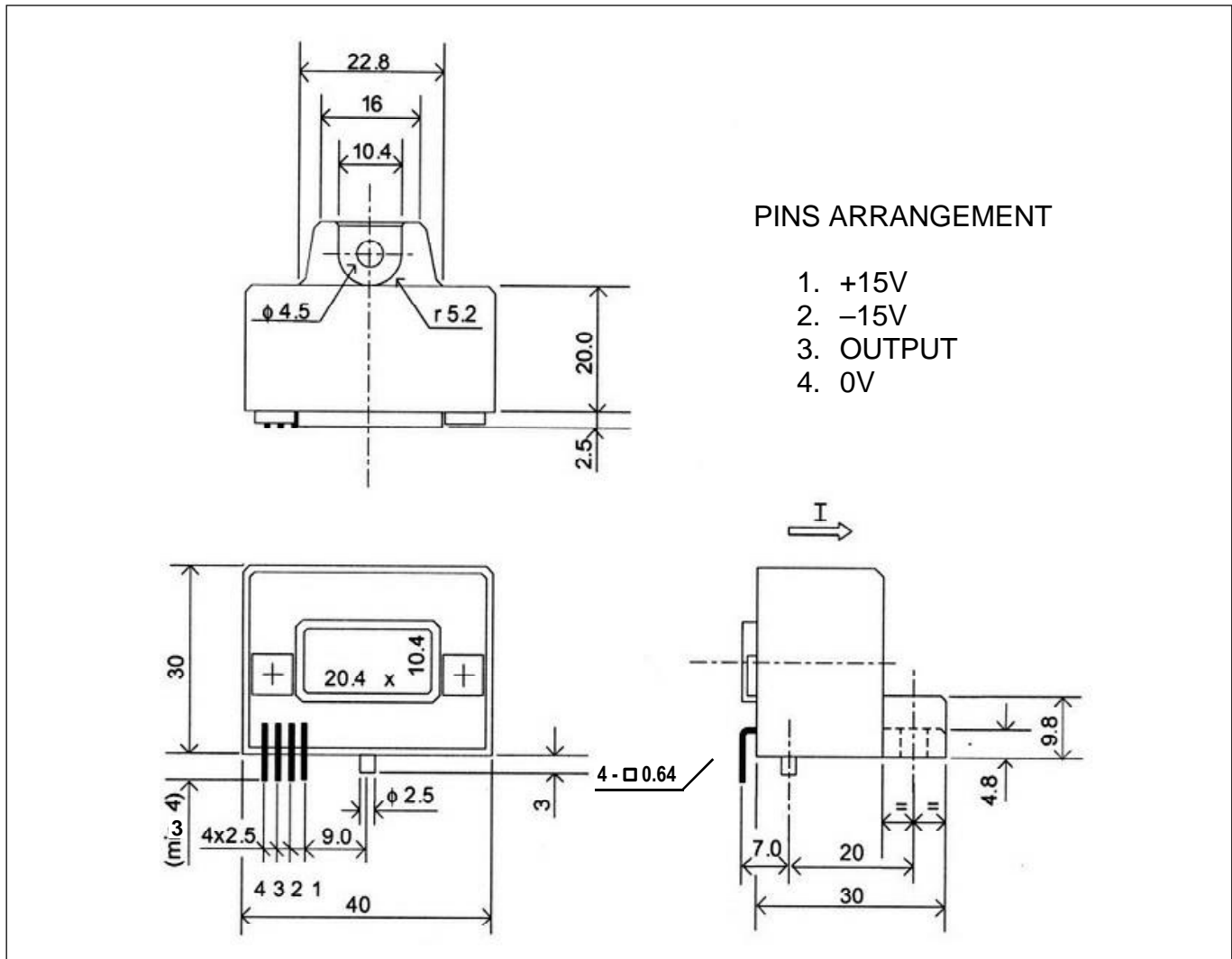
- Easy mounting
- Small size and space saving
- Only one design for wide current ratings range
- High immunity to external interference.

## Applications

- AC variable speed drives
- Static converters for DC motor drives
- Battery supplied applications
- Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS)
- Switched Mode Power Supplies (SMPS)
- Power supplies for welding applications.

## Application Domain

- Industrial

**Dimensions HAS 50..600-P** (in mm. 1 mm = 0.0394 inch)

**Mechanical characteristics**

- General tolerance  $\pm 0.5$  mm

**Safety**


This transducer must be used in electric/electronic equipment with respect to applicable standards and safety requirements in accordance with the following manufacturer's operating instructions.



Caution, risk of electrical shock

When operating the transducer, certain parts of the module can carry hazardous voltage (eg. primary busbar, power supply). Ignoring this warning can lead to injury and/or cause serious damage.

This transducer is a built-in device, whose conducting parts must be inaccessible after installation.

A protective housing or additional shield could be used.

Main supply must be able to be disconnected.